Rutherford B. Hayes (pg.523) – president of the US, 1877-1881. Importance was that his presidency proved that they had little to do much except distribute government appointments.

Pendleton Act (pg.524) – the first national civil service measure. Importance was that it made most federal employees to be civil servants.

Election of 1884 (pg.524) – candidates: James G. Blaine (Republican), Grover Cleveland (Democrat). Winner: Cleveland. Importance was that during his presidency, he had tried to reduce the tariff believing it would end the Congress’ act of passing “reckless” and “extravagant” legislation.

Sherman Antitrust Act (pg.525) – this law had prohibited combinations and restrained competition. Importance was that it had little effect; the Justice Department had only managed to convict 14 people during all of the related cases.

McKinley Tariff (pg.525) – the tariff made right before the 1888 election, proposed by Representative William McKinley of Ohio and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island. Importance was that Republican leaders thought that tariffs was what had won them the 1888 election and made more tariffs like this one.

Interstate Commerce Act (pg.527) – an act forbidding discrimination in all railroad development and have railroads publish their rate schedules and file them with the government and declared that all rail rates must be reasonable.

The Grange (pg.527) – the first major farm organization. Importance was that they had protested for farmers, was part of the populist movement.

Mary Lease (pg.529) – a fiery Populist orator. Importance was that she helped to spread the populist movement.

Ocala Demands (pg. 529) – a declaration, made at a national convention at Ocala, Florida. Importance was that this led to the birth of the People’s Party where they had won some elections and had a major impact on them.

People’s Party (pg.530) – a third political party, formed by the Alliances. Importance was that this party had helped the populists and that they won some new seats in the federal government.

“Free silver” (pg.332) – the idea of permitting silver to become, along with gold, the basis of the currency. Importance was that this was one of the beliefs of the People Party.

“Colored Alliances” (pg.332) – a network of black and white people that still allowed whites to have dominance over blacks. Importance was that this helped the Populists gain more power.

The Panic of 1893 (pg.534) – another panic, was the most severe depression that the nation had since then; was caused by a numerous amount of bank failures.

“Coxey’s Army” (pg.537) – Jacob S. Coxey, a result of his massive public works program to create jobs for the unemployed and an inflation of the currency, led an “army” of 500 and marched o Washington. Importance was that he had tried to lead a strike against the federal government.

“Crime of ‘73” (pg.537) – a conspiracy of big bankers that had been responsible for the “demonetization” of silver. Importance was that this had helped bring the idea of “free silver” back.

William McKinley (pg.537) - a governor of Ohio, next president after the election of 1896. Importance was that he solved the money problem in America.

William Jennings Bryan (pg.538) – a handsome, 36-year-old congressman from Nebraska, was an effective orator. Importance was that he won he made the “Cross of Gold” speech where the Democrats would be to support the pro-silver platform.

Currency Act (pg.540) – confirmed the nation’s commitment to the gold standard by assigning a specific gold value to the dollar and required all currency issued b the US to hew that value. Importance was that this had helped solve what type of currency they were to use in the US.